



**The Constitution**

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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 15, 1881.

Cotton is going up. Cotton has come up. Those people who think that a naked world does not want all the cotton that the cotton states of America can produce, will find much support in the course of the market.

Great inquiry is being made for Nichol and Mason and the lamented Riddleberger. They have not been heard from in many weeks, and it is thought that very many more will elapse before the public calls them out of the obscurity that has overtaken them.

A word to our northern exchanges: Jesus Waldrup was not burned at the stake. He did not meet his fate in Georgia or at the hands of Georgians. He was hung in Alabama by Alabamians in broad daylight at or near the scene of his crime, after he had made a full confession. These are the facts, and they are bad enough without exaggeration or distortion of any kind.

The president's natural pulse is about sixty-eight, and he has not thus far come within twenty beats of healthy pulsation. The natural heat of the body in good health is 98 degrees. A temperature of 105 is generally regarded as an almost sure indication of coming death. The president has several times in the course of his high fever been dangerously near the death bed. His pulse was down to 90 yesterday morning, and his temperature was 99. Thus of course indicates less fever and an improving condition that promises a complete but not an early recovery.

Every precaution was taken to prevent popular demonstrations during the removal of the remains of Pope Pius IX from St. Peter's to the church of San Lorenzo, and the march of the papal procession along the entire course of the procession. Towards the end of the march the fighting became general, creating a panic in the procession, and a flight to the church as a shelter from the mob. The demonstration of the mob was of a political nature, the late pope having been an enemy of Italian unity. Rome is clearly very loyal to the government that the great Cavour and Victor Emmanuel consolidated and firmly established.

REPRESENTATIVE BRONSON's bill to shield inhuman murderers for life is favorably received by the press. The Charlotte Observer says of it: "This law ought to be passed, not only in Georgia, but in every state in the Union. The plea of insanity has become so common as to attract general remark and derision. The more atrocious and inexcusable the crime the more certain is the plea of insanity. Thus murder trials become grisly farces, and thus the law of God and man becomes a mockery and ridicule. The murderers so acquired are often turned over to their friends at once or sent temporarily to an insane asylum where they pass the time as privileged guests and subsequently are turned loose, restored to freedom and to sanity. Let it be understood that a successful plea of insanity means confinement in an insane asylum for life and that will be very seldom put in. Murderers would, as a rule, rather take their chances at swinging from a rope than pass their lives thus. With such a law there will be fewer so-called insane men and fewer murders."

**The Coming Convention**

A soap framed a wise allegory when he handed down to us the fable of the old man and the bundle of sticks. The present age appears to be highly appreciative of the maxim embodied in this fable, that in unity there is strength, and all classes and occupations now strive "to pool their resources."

Atlanta is a city of conventions; she is therefore naturally inclined to become indifferent to them. There is a convention soon to assemble here which deserves our cordial support and claims our full appreciation. We mean the National educational convention, which meets on the 19th inst. The northern presses are now calling attention to the importance of this meeting. We have before us a leading Pennsylvania journal which heralds it as follows: "It will be the most important assembly of educational men ever held in America. For the first time the educators of the nation will converge in the very heart of the south."

"Those of the north and the west who will go down and meet their brothers of the south, are assured of a most cordial welcome. Forgetting past differences all will stand on a common platform and unite in a common effort to educate the whole people."

It has never been Atlanta's privilege to see in convention such distinguished educators as she will in the coming week. We may mention the venerable Dr. McCosh, Hon. J. P. Wickes, of Penna., Superintendent Parker, of the Quincy schools; Dr. J. E. M. Curry, and host of others, many of whom stood as high as the foremost men in the United States senate. These men will carry off such impressions as we give them an opportunity of forming. This convention claims our hospitality and our fullest support. Let Atlanta move while the waters are stirred.

**Mormonism in Georgia.**

The fact that the missionaries of Mormonism were at work in Georgia was widely advertised some months ago by the death of one of the "elders" whom it was said, had been destroyed by the practical application of the doctrines of the Mormon church. The killing of the elder was a crime, but we had hoped that one of its effects would be to disprove the statements of those who had sought to make converts in Georgia. This hope, however, was vain. The efforts of the missionaries have been confined without abatement, and their work seems to be growing in importance. As an evidence of this, THE CONSTITUTION has received the following:

GRAND MISON.

The annual conference of the Church of Jesus

Christ of Latter-Day Saints, will be held in Mormon meeting house, Falson, Marion county, on July 22, 23 and 24. There will be present ten or twelve traveling elders from different parts of the country, and from different sections of the southern states mission.

WALTER SCOTT, Pres.

We are asked by the person whose name is signed to the foregoing to print it in "this week's issue" of THE CONSTITUTION "for the benefit of the citizens of this state," and we do so for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that this nefarious business has been making considerable headway in certain sections of the state for several years past.

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